

## NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of Events at Home and Abroad Re-counted in the Issue of July 13.

The steamship subsidy bills have passed the Senate.

The financial panic at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo is subsiding.

Negotiations are pending between England and Turkey for the evacuation of Egypt.

The Senate has confirmed the President's nomination of Col. Alex. McD. McKee to be a brigadier-general.

Farnell has suggested the formation of a board to arbitrate disputes between landlords and tenants in Ireland.

The Democratic election board at Vincennes counted on the Republican candidate for Council in the first election under the new law.

It is stated in London that the British government has informed the United States that it will tolerate no seizures in Behring sea this season.

The letter sent out via Chicago, purporting to have been sent from President Harrison to the Pennsylvania Grange, in session at Carlisle, was not genuine.

Three men attacked Will Jackson in Smith, a suburb of Lexington, Ky. He defended himself, and the other two were badly wounded.

The President has sent a communication to Congress recommending a favorable action on the resolution of the recent American congress favoring an international American monetary union.

From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.

Stanley-Tennant Wedding.

(Copyright, 1890, by the United States.)

LONDON, July 13.—Much has been written, and gossiped in anticipation of Stanley's wedding the event itself not only met but far exceeded in importance and interest all expectations concerning it. Many persons who were inclined to smile incredulously when the newspapers predicted that this would be the grandest non-royal wedding of the century, are now admitting the obvious fact that the prediction was correct. Westminster Abbey has never contained a more distinguished assemblage than that which was gathered to witness the marriage of the most popular hero of the time, and one of the loveliest and brightest beauties of England.

Mr. Stanley's unfortunate and serious illness served to lend an added interest to the occasion, and tinged with something of pathos an event otherwise of a purely joyous realization and happy promise. From early dawn the couple were showered with telegrams and notes of solicitude inquiry, and hundreds of questions were made as to the answer that, though Mr. Stanley was still a sufferer, the ceremony would be carried out according to the original arrangements. Among the inquiring friends were the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, King Leopold of Belgium, and other royal personages.

The day, though not a bright one, was as auspicious as any bridal couple has the right to expect under London skies. All London felt the stir of the occasion, and only when some event of importance in the circles is on the tapis does the popular interest become so manifest as it was to-day.

The streets in the vicinity of the abbey were crowded from an early hour, and curious scenes were observable among the throng during all morning. There were hundreds of enterprising vendors of flowers and wedding favors, photographs of Stanley and bride, histories of the lives of the happy couple and other articles of merchandise, all of which found ready sale. At extra detail of police assistance in keeping order both without and within the sacred edifice. The great commonality were obliged to content themselves with the hasty glimpse of the principal and noted guests as they arrived, and with hearty cheers for them as they passed into the abbey, though a reasonably large part of the edifice was set apart for such of the general public as by dint of early arrival and superior pushing powers could take advantage of the privilege.

The space, however, was devoted to the fortunate invited guests. Sections were marked off, to which admission was secured by the possession of the various colored tickets, and the excellence and thoroughness of these arrangements prevented the slightest inconvenience or disorder.

As the brilliant array of guests gradually filled the reserved sections, the scene was a most imposing one. Among the notable guests were the members of the House of Lords and members of Parliament, and scores of royal academicians, men famous all over the world as leaders in science, art and literature, and the most distinguished of the social leaders seemed to be there and the display of beautiful gowns, jewels and artistic decoration has not been surpassed since the royal functions of the Jubilee year. The abbey seemed to be one great floral bower, so numerous were the flowers and rare plants bestowed at every available point. As the bride and groom, and their guests appeared and passed down the aisles they were greeted with cheers. The advent of the Baroness Burdett Gomm and Mr. Paul Du Chailu, an occasioned a chorus of "ahs" and a buzz of comment as their names were the rounds of the audience. Mr. Gladstone, an his sister, came, and a galloping white steed received a standing ovation. Mrs. Drew's appearance also evoked a demonstration.

The guests as they entered were presented with favors, attached to which were silver fac-similes of Africa. The slab marking the resting-place of Livingstone, in the main aisle of the abbey was marked by enormous wreaths of flowers hanging upon the walls. These were presented by the officers of the Emin relief expedition. Resting on the slab itself was a beautiful white wreath, inscribed in memory of Livingstone from Stanley.

The bridal party appeared promptly at the appointed hour, and their arrival was the signal for tremendous applause. Stanley was pale, and his suffering and weakness were apparent to all, but he walked firmly to the altar, where he sat down and awaited the bride. He wore a frock coat, with a white flower in the button-hole, and white kid gloves. Count D'Archie, the representative of King Leopold, of Belgium, and the groom's best man, Mr. Myers, a brother-in-law of Miss Tennant, and Dr. Parke, Mr. A. M. Johnson, Captain Nelson and the Hon. Stairs and Bonny, who were with Mr. Stanley on his last expedition to Africa, greeted themselves around Mr. Stanley.

Five minutes later, Miss Tennant, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Charles Coombe Tennant, entered the abbey and walked with stately grace along the aisle. Her train was borne by Canon Farrar, and she was dressed as pages. Their costumes were of the white satin and consisted of white satin cavalier suits, with large white lace, ornamented with large white plumes. The bridesmaids were Miss Sylvia Myers, the bride's niece, and Miss Finlay, both of whom were very pretty. Their dresses were white satin and consisted of white satin and lace, and they wore wreaths of jasmine and carried bouquets of white roses.

The bride's costume was a petticoat and long court train of white duchess satin and corded silk, and a bodice of white satin, trimmed with lace. The front of the skirt and the corsage were embroidered with white silk and pearls, and the skirt was trimmed with garlands of orange blossoms. The bodice was set off with high Medici collar, embroidered with white polka dots, and a white veil was fastened in her hair with diamond stars, and this was surmounted by a wreath of orange blossoms. Her shoes were of silver leather, with diamond buckles. Around her neck was a superb diamond necklace, the gift of Sir William W. Mackinnon, chief of the English East Africa company, from which depended the diamond-set miniature of the Queen, presented by her Majesty as a wedding gift. Miss Tennant also wore a diamond aigrette and diamond brooch, the gifts of Mr. Stanley.

Mr. Stanley rose to receive her, and both took their places at the altar. The service was begun by Canon Farrar, and was taken up by the Bishop of Ripon on the lighting of the torch. Then followed a full choral service, after which Dr. Butler made an address of congratulation, and the ceremony was concluded by the rendering of the marriage hymn. Mr. Stanley's voice was almost inaudible as he repeated the words, "In sickness and in health."

After the service the party proceeded to the residence of the bride's mother in Richmond terrace, where a reception was held in the large marquee, which was crowded. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Sir Garnet Wolsey and Lady Wolsey, Sir Lyon Playfair and

Lady Playfair, the Baroness Burdett Gomm, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, Sir John Millais and a host of other well-known persons were present. After the ceremony in the abbey had been concluded a platform, which had been erected for the convenience of guests, collapsed and several persons who were sitting or standing upon it were bruised more or less severely.

Provisions of the Subsidy Bills.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The tonnage bill, as it passed the Senate to-day, provides for the payment to any vessel of more than 500 tons gross register, whether sail or steam, contracted wholly or partly for the service of the United States, or registered pursuant to the laws thereof, and which shall be engaged in the foreign trade plying between the ports of the United States and foreign ports, the sum of 15 cents per gross registered ton for the first 500 miles, or fraction thereof, sailed outward, and the same sum for the first 500 miles, or fraction thereof, sailed inward on any voyage or voyages; 15 cents per gross registered ton for the second 500 miles; 30 cents per gross registered ton for each additional 500 miles thereafter, and pro rata for any distance sailed less than one thousand miles after the first thousand miles sailed; provided that the foreign port to which the voyage is made shall be distant more than twenty miles seaward from the gulf boundary of the United States. The payments to be entitled to the benefits of the act unless the cargo shall be loaded at a port or ports of the United States and discharged at one or more foreign ports, or shall be loaded at a port or ports of the United States and the amount in tons weight or measurement of at least 25 per cent. of the net register tonnage, twenty-two hundred and forty pounds, or fraction thereof, to make a ton of cargo. There is to be no discrimination between competing lines. No vessels are to be entitled to the benefit of this act unless all the officers thereof shall be citizens of the United States.

The postal subsidy bill, passed by the Senate to-day, authorizes the Postmaster-general to enter into contracts for the carriage of mail by steamships between the ports of foreign countries, the Dominion of Canada excepted. The vessels are to be American built steamships, and owned and operated by American citizens. The vessels are to be divided into four classes by the bill. The steamships of the first, second and third classes are to be constructed with particular reference to prompt and economical service to auxiliary naval vessels. The rate of compensation to be paid for such service is to be fixed by the Postmaster-general, and is not to exceed the sum of \$6 a mile, and for the second-class ships \$3 a mile by the shortest practicable route for each outward voyage; for the third-class ships not to exceed \$1 a mile, and for the fourth-class ships \$1 a mile for the actual number of miles required by the Postoffice Department to be traveled on each outward-bound voyage.

Tried to Buy a Cadetship.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—There is reason to believe that Paymaster Luther G. Billings, a very prominent officer of the North Atlantic squadron, on board the flag-ship Baltimore, is implicated in a scandal which may lead to his prompt summons to court of inquiry. A prominent member of Congress, the leading Democrat of the New York city delegation, Amos J. Cummings, claims to have been approached by a young clerk in New York, the nephew of the officer in question, in which the plain officer is made that if the congressman will fill his appointment, so will induce another member of Congress to appoint the son of this officer as a cadet to the Naval Academy, a check for \$500 will be forthcoming the day the appointment is announced.

In plain English, the nephew wants to be a cadet to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and the boy's father will pay for it. The boy lives in Philadelphia, but his father's efforts to get him appointed from one of the Pennsylvania members of Congress have been fruitless. Finally, the nephew took up the matter. He told his uncle of the intimate relations existing between himself and the Navy members of Congress, and to fix matters. He wrote the congressman in almost brutal frankness, saying that the appointment was worth \$500, to be paid into the district campaign for election to fix matters. He wrote the congressman to make the appointment to any other man, and suggested, in effect, that he had better try some of the members, especially the one who had a \$500 check would prove an irresistible bribe for a Westerner.

The congressman was white with rage. He knew the writer held such a position of office that he would never own \$500 in his life, and as it could not be doubted that the letter was in good earnest he at once wrote the nephew a stern and uncompromising reply, in which he told him that his father, who he knew to be a man of wealth, was the paymaster in the case. He wrote the young clerk a letter, in which he refused to have anything to do with the boy's case, and pledged himself to see that no other congressman would interest himself. He also stated that he would make his special honor to see that the boy would never enter the Naval Academy as long as he lived. As for the boy's father, he wrote that he would lay down two lay lines before the Secretary of the Navy or bring the matter up on the floor of the House, as a question of privilege, and demand an investigation. It has already been reported that the congressman, as was anticipated, the Democrats did not offer factious opposition, and, although the Republicans were without a majority, the bill was passed by 123 yeas to 90 nays. Every Republican voted for the bill and every Democrat against it.

Conference Silver Bill Passes the House.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A new silver coinage law will be ushered into existence next week. The House took final action upon the conference agreement this afternoon, and the bill was passed by a vote of 123 yeas to 90 nays. As was anticipated, the Democrats did not offer factious opposition, and, although the Republicans were without a majority, the bill was passed by 123 yeas to 90 nays. Every Republican voted for the bill and every Democrat against it.

Standing of the Ball Clubs.

LEAGUE.

Brooklyn.....44 24 647

Chicago.....42 25 627

Philadelphia.....41 28 623

Boston.....41 28 623

Chicago.....35 30 538

Cleveland.....19 43 429

Pittsburgh.....16 51 230

BROTHERHOOD.

Chicago.....41 29 612

Brooklyn.....38 33 535

New York.....38 33 535

Philadelphia.....35 34 507

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price of pork has risen so enormously that people cannot buy it. The wholesale price of German salted bacon is 180 marks per 100 kilograms, while American bacon can pay a duty and be sold at a profit. The price of pork in neighboring states, although bringing high prices, is not as good as the American article. When the prohibition was enacted there was no official prohibition of pork in America, whereas the United States government is now ready to make whatever inspection Germany may ask. When American pork is imported, it is inspected by the country, no case of illness has ever been traced to its use. If the American inspection should be insufficient, there could be one made by Germany. The country, however, concludes by asking that the importation of American pork be allowed in the interests of the working classes, and of the commerce and shipping of Germany.

Another Explosion on the Toga.

CHICAGO, July 13.—To-night another terrible explosion occurred on the big freight steamer Toga that was wrecked last evening by an unexplained concussion in the Gulf of Mexico. The explosion occurred for a few moments it seemed as if the huge vessel and cargo, worth a quarter million dollars, were doomed. The timely presence of fire boats, however, saved the vessel from destruction, and the fire in a short interval, though still raging fiercely, seemed well under control. Unlike last evening's explosion, to-night's prodigious explosion was not a disaster put out of the question all attempts to learn to a certainty the number of victims in the first explosion.

Up to midnight thirteen burned and mangled corpses had been taken from the fatal hold, and one of the wounded in the County Hospital, had been removed. Conservative estimates put the probable fatalities at a total of at least twenty. What caused the explosion was, late to-night, a still disputed matter. One theory was that a large supply of explosive vapor had gathered in the hold. Captain Phelps, in command of the vessel, expressed the opinion, however, that the explosion was due to the fact that the vessel was in the hold, but what he would not venture to say.

This afternoon a coroner's jury was impaneled which, after viewing the wreck, adjourned until next Thursday. James Burke, chief engineer of the Home Insurance Building, is foreman of the jury. The other members are mostly commercial travelers. This was Captain Phelps' first trip on the vessel, and there are rumors that all was not pleasant among the crew. The other members of the jury are in the hold, but what he would not venture to say.

Anglo-American Trade.

(Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press.)

BERLIN, July 13.—A fresh difficulty has arisen in France over the fifth article of the Franco-German treaty, which relates to the regime of Germany and England within the territories between the Rhine river and Lake Leod. The article did not appear in the published text of the treaty, and since the official text has been issued the French government has discovered that the article is in interference with the French claim to the Niger river. The French claims in the Niger district the condition of the withdrawal of his opposition to the Zanzibar protectorate, an amicable settlement is impossible.

The Hamburg Nachrichten to-night, in an article inspired by Prince Bismarck, disputes the necessity for an immediate decision to make the recognition of Heligoland, and says that the island, until present a British colony, would be handed over to Germany by the Emperor of Germany, and placed under the imperial administration. The article is a masterpiece of making a portion of the Emperor's confidential requirements will be fulfilled if the British Governor be replaced by a German and the affairs of the island be administered by a German official. The article aims to embarrass the government in its project of making the island an out-work of the Empire. The article is a masterpiece of making a portion of the Emperor's confidential requirements will be fulfilled if the British Governor be replaced by a German and the affairs of the island be administered by a German official. The article aims to embarrass the government in its project of making the island an out-work of the Empire.

Chancellor von Capriva has arranged with Lord Salisbury to have the German flag hoisted on the island in the presence of a fleet commanded by the Duke of Edinburgh and a squadron escorting Emperor William. The Emperor will spend some time in September. Minister on Bettlicher has already been instructed to go to Heligoland in August to arrange for the Western part of the German administration, of which Councillor Wermuth has been appointed provisional chief.

Whole Family Poisoned in Evansville.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 13.—What came near being a fatal case of poisoning occurred here yesterday evening, the victims being a family of five persons, the father, his wife and three children. The father, who is a man of wealth, was the paymaster in the case. He wrote the young clerk a letter, in which he refused to have anything to do with the boy's case, and pledged himself to see that no other congressman would interest himself. He also stated that he would make his special honor to see that the boy would never enter the Naval Academy as long as he lived. As for the boy's father, he wrote that he would lay down two lay lines before the Secretary of the Navy or bring the matter up on the floor of the House, as a question of privilege, and demand an investigation. It has already been reported that the congressman, as was anticipated, the Democrats did not offer factious opposition, and, although the Republicans were without a majority, the bill was passed by 123 yeas to 90 nays. Every Republican voted for the bill and every Democrat against it.

Dr. Rose began to inquire what they had eaten, and was very particular to ask if they had partaken of any canned fruit, or if they had eaten anything that was cooked in copper vessels. They had not, and stated that their diet had consisted of meats and vegetables, with milk to drink. All the family had eaten of the same food after the dinner, and when Dr. Rose went to make an analysis he could find nothing to analyze. There is a pretty strong belief that the girl could get some information about the poisoning, and it is not unlikely that the authorities will yet be called on to take a hand in the matter. The doctor will not return after summoning the doctor.

Bicycle Races.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The fourth district championship races of the League of American Wheelmen, for the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio came off yesterday in fair condition, but not fast, there being a high wind. The events were: One-mile Tandem Safety Championship—Won by Lumsden and Winthrop, of Chicago. Time, 3:15 2-5.

Two-mile Ordinary Handicap—First heat won by H. L. Hule, of St. Louis, in 6:45. Second heat won by George E. Livy. Time, 6:55 2-5. Final heat won by H. L. Hule, in 6:45. Time, 6:45 2-5.

Five-mile Safety Championship—Won by G. K. Zinner, of Chicago, in 18:45. Time, 18:45 2-5.

Two-mile Ordinary Handicap—Vansien, of Chicago, won; Lumsden, Chicago, second; Harding, St. Louis, third. Time, 3:15 2-5.

One-mile Safety Championship—Fanning, of Chicago, won; Barrett, Chicago, second; Bert Meyers, of Chicago, third. Time, 3:15 2-5.

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Even his friends admit that he has been indiscreet in not perceiving the knowledge obtained by him while in office. His statements that the Emperor's labor programme, as originally sketched, was much more extravagant than that actually issued, and that his Majesty supposed that the programme would tell at the elections, have increased Chancellor von Capriva and the other Ministers, and it is considered certain that the statements will lead to energetic remonstrances on the return of Emperor William. The refusal of these channels to accept the candidatures offered him for a seat in the Reichstag is now known to be due to his desire to obtain a seat in the Reichstag, and to his representative of minor state, with a free hand to operate in the Reichstag.

The Beck-Mead Shoot.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—This afternoon, at Brotherhood Park, George C. Beck, of Indianapolis, was defeated by J. L. Mead, of this city, in live-bird shooting-match. The score was 97 to 94. The contestants are two of the best wing shots in the country, and Mr. Beck has twice defeated Fred Erb, of Lafayette, Ind., this year for the cup offered by the American Field. Mr. Mead is one of the best marksmen in the country when in condition. The match was for a cup and a hundred live pigeons. American Field cup rules to govern. A large number of onlookers attended. J. A. R. Elliott, of Kansas City, acted